

blue depths the hidden tales of human anguish which lie there, we could bey of absorbing interest and tales of sufering most appalling. Meny a poor

fellow has sailed away from port and never been heard from, but occasionally the veil of the sea is lifted and there comes to us the pitiful story of some shipwrecked crew who have been rescued from a watery grave.

The picture of distress given to us by the survivors of the bark D. Chapin, which was wrecked in a hurricane on Christmas day, has been rarely equaled. They were ten days without food, and during that long period they drifted about in a rudderless boat at the mercy of the wind and sea, with scarcely any hope of snecor. The situation these menfound themselves in contains too fine an anguish to be portrayed in cold type. Death would have been a relief to them, but they clung to life with the tenacity which all menshow when in danger of losing it.

The most remarkable portion of their story, which a landsman might doubt, but which old sea dogs declare is undoubtedly true, illustrates the occasionally peculiar action of



AFLOAT IN AN OPEN BOAT.

The chief mate, one of the seven survivors of the doomed vessel, tells the story. He and the captain were standing on the quarter deck, congratulating themselves on the way the vessel was riding. The wind was blowing half a hurricane and the sea was running high. Suddenly a huge wave broke over the doomed vessel's bow with terrific force. Another followed close after, and she was immediately thrown on her beam ends. Any one who has stood on the seashere and watched the waves coming in, will have noticed that a succession of four light waves will be followed by two heavy who, during the lull, tries to see how near he can stand to the water without getting wet. The big fifth wave will dash down on him, and, unless he is quick, his shoes will get a bad dose of salt water. This action occurred in the case of the doomed bark. While the captain and mate were congratulating themselves, the two big waves were rearing up in the distance, and bore down on the vessel with irresistible force, swamping her and compelling the crew to jump for their lives into the only lifeboat left. The mate says the boat was swept away from the vessel's deck five times, and five times was swept back, each time receiving more additions from the deck of the wreck, until all the crew had been taken off. The undertow would undoubtedly have continued to carry the boat back to its original resting place, until the vessel sank beneath the waves, had not the crew used their oars after the last man had been taken off.

Old saflors tell us that it is not an unusual thing for a man to be swept overboard in a heavy gale of wind, and immediately returned to the vessel's deck by the undertow.

The many wrecks that have occurred recently, and the tales of suffering detailed in the columns of the press, call to mind the sea disasters of the past. A New York correspondent sends us a reminiscence of the loss of the steamer Ville du Havre. The Ville du Havre was a French steamer. She left New York on Nov. 15, 1873, with more than 200 souls on board. On the morn-



LOSS OF THE VILLE DU HAVRE

ing of the 224 she came in collision, in mid ocean with the sailing ship Loch Earn, bound from London to New York. Within twelve minutes after the collision the Villedu Havre sank, carrying down 226 men, women and children. The crash came in the darkness of the night. Many of the passengers were killed in their berths. Only eighty-seven persons were saved. They were picked up by the boats of the Loch Earn. The ourser of the ill-fated steamer afterward gave a graphic account of the disaster. He was a good swimmer, and immediately jumped overboard and made his way in the direction of the Lock Earn. The air was filled with the cries of the drowning passengers. He turned around in the water and looked back on the steamer. Just at this moment a dreadful shrick filled the air, and the Ville du Havre plunged bow first into the waves. In the afternoon the ship Trimountain, com-manded by Capt. W. W. Urquhart, sighted the wreck, bore down and took off the survivors rescued from the Ville du Hayre. They were destitute of clothing, and the cold being severe, they suffered intensely. Capt. Urguhart cared for them as well as was possible under the circumstances, and landed them safe in Cardiff. The survivors of this terrible calamity expressed their gratitude by presenting the captain with a beautiful silver salver, with their names engraved upon it. To this day it occupies a prominent

place in his home in New York. One can scarcely understand the inhuman barbarity which will prompt a man to pass by a vessel in distress without a sign of recognition, and yet this has been done in many instances. In an interview with our correspondent, Capt. John Urquhart, who, by the way, is a brother of the captain of the Tri-

mountain, told of an experience of his which he will not be likely to forget. In the early part of 1863 he sailed in the bark Union from Cette, which is a small scaport town bordering on the Gulf of Lyons, in the Mediterranean. After passing through the Straits of Gibraltar his vessel met with a succession of gales, which completely disabled her. Her They Recall the Loss of the Ville du decks were swept, and the water logged ves-Havre in 1873-Floating for Days in sel was in imminent peril of sinking at any Open Boats-The Pangs of Hunger and moment. For twelve days the vessel remained in this condition, with a signal of distress flying at the most head. One day a OULD we rescue vessel passed so close to them that with a from old ocean's glass they could distinguish the twelve letters of her name. But the inhuman captain passed on and left them to their fate. They were afterward rescued, but the captain says he never shall forget his feelings when the their victims. before our renders vessel, which might easily have aided them, tales of adventure passed out of sight.

AN AMERICAN SAINT.

Bishop Neumann Soon to Be Canonized. The Pope's dubilee.

Word has recently come from Rome that Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, who is making his decennal visit to the Vatican, is collecting intelligence in the case of the appeal for canonization of John Nepomucen Neumann, a predecessor of Archbishop Ryan. The prospect of Bishop Neumann's canonization gives great pleasure to those of his faith in Philadelphia, where he was known for his spirituality and rigid conduct.

The process of canonization is very slow, At least four miracles, performed through the intercession of the person named for canonization, must be established before canonization can be declared. In the case of Bishop Neumann, there is an objection which is not likely to be easily overcome. An almost invariable rule requires that fifty years shall have passed since the death of the person canonized, while in the case of Bishop Neumann thus far only twenty-eight years have clapsed.

The prelate was born in Boliemia, in the city of Prachatitz, on March 28, 1811, and on

a Good Friday. He received his education at the seminaries at Budweis and Prague. In 1836 he came to America. He was ordained at New York by the late Bishop Du Bois, and was sent to Williamsville in the western part of the state and placed in charge of un extended parish.

Father Neumann became a member of the order of Redemptorists, one of the most zenlous and ascetic of the orders of the Roman Catholic church. It is devoted largely to the work of giving missions—that is of conducting special services, in whatever Catholic churches the members of the order may be called to, with reference especially to awakening an increase of religious fervor. Bishop Neumann fimilly conne vice principal of this order.

The priest was appointed to be a paster in Baltimore; also in Pittsburg. He was made bestrop of Philadelphia in 1852. Notwithstanding his natural gentle disposition, he manifested great zeal and energy in this higher field. He completed the Philadelphia Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, and offi-Woe be to the ignorant one ciated at its dedication. He was a profound



THE DENEDICTION "URBI ET ORBL." scholar. He leaned toward asceticism, being the first to introduce into this country the service known as the "Forty Hours' Devotion," an office which had long been known in Europe. The rules laid down for his daily guidance, and preserved in his diary, show a high degree of ascetic devotion.

Bishop Neumann is said to have prophesied that he would not live beyond the age of 50. He did not reach 49. On the morning of the 5th of January, 1860, he was suddenly taken ill and died the same evening.

To this account of the life of Bishop Neumann we add a cut representing Pope Leo XIII at the time of his giving the benediction, "Urbi et Orbi," in the basilier of St. Peter, during the recent jubilee ceremonies at Rome. Readers of the newspapers have already read the details of the ceremonies The cut is from the current number of Le Monde Blustre, published in Paris and just

Chlara Cignarale.

Renders of the newspapers everywhere have become familiar with the facts in the case of Chiara Cignarale, the Italian woman, of New York, who killed her husband some



MRS. CIGNARALE IN COURT. therefor. She was brought into court the other day to testify on behalf of Antonio D'Andrea, her alleged paramour, who is charged with having incited her to the deed, and who is therefore charged with being accessory to the murder. Mrs. Cignarale is reported as being very much wasted in person by her imprisonment, and had to be supported in court by a female friend. The cut is from a sketch taken in the court room by our New York artist.

Vestibuled railway trains are now run between New York and Jacksonville, Fla., in FARMERS IN THE CITY.

THE TRAPS LAID FOR THEIR UN-SUSPECTING FEET.

The Fact that Only One in Ten Thousand of Them Falls Into the Snares Speaks Well for Their Intelligence Perkins and Rogers.

The big papers of the big city that lies at the mouth of the Hudson river, and is called New York, have of late contained more than the usual number of references to that class of men known as "green goods" dealers and





The occasional capture of a valuable prize give the dwellers in cities a somewhat low conception of the intelligence of the average countryman. But the fact is that not one in 10,000 of the people singled out for victims by the sharpers ever "bites."

And one reads of a city dupe almost as often as a country victim.

But however much one may despise the character of the green goods man and his like, we must admit that he always puts the loser in the wrong. The latter thinks he is going to get something for nothing. In short, the victim is, at heart, a thief; he tries to swindle the dealer, and is himself swindled. The customer deliberately makes up his mind to violate the law and swindle his rural neighbors; he goes or sends to New York for counterfeit money, pays for it and gets-sawdust or greenbacks-or nothing! Between sharper and victim the moralities are equal; and, if public policy permitted, the honest publie could well afford to let the game go on. But is it not an amazing thing that the swindled would be swindler should "squeal"-that he should deliberately appeal to that law he has been trying to violate? It shows that while the city rogue is a rogue only, the rural rogue is often both a rogue and a sneak.

"Green goods" men have been unusually active of late. The fate of the dealer slain by Texas Holland, and of others imprisoned, instead of inducing reform has caused the manipulators to adopt more secure methods. The methods are various, but we shall describe but one, and that because it is extremely ingenious and proved a brilliant success. On the 2d of December, 1886, the daily papers contained an item to the effect that the secret service officers of the United States treasury had seized a small painting in Theodore Stewart's saloon in New York city, said painting being an imitation of a \$5 greenback, so perfect that to nineteen men out of twenty it looked exactly like a real greenback pasted on a smoothly polished block of wood. Even the mucilage, which would naturally show around the edges of the bill, was so perfeetly imitated that close observers would not believe it unreal till convinced by feeling. The artist was released with a reprimand and a marked warning to imitate something else in the future. Not many weeks after a news item went the rounds of the press that some government plates were lost or stolen-denomination of bills not stated.

Both items were bona fide, but at this point the "operator" comes in. Shortly after, when the news had had time to filter into the most remote settlement, various parties in the rural regions of Indiana, Ulinois and Kentucky received circulars, delicately calling their attention to the foregoing news items and suggesting that "some business might be done." If the receiver was ordinarily honest he threw the circular aside as one of the innumerable "fakes" with which patent medicine men and others are perpetually flooding the west. But if he was a trifle dishonest and not very talented he "bit." Correspondence followed, and the "operator" soon had a list of "good names." Indeed, the way in which New York sharpers and "fakirs" secure lists of approachable men and possible victims in the country, is one of the most curious things in the annals of fraud. It is highly probable that the most expert "operators" have confederates in various places who look up "safe men" for them. Suffice it that when enough preliminary work had been done, each victim received this or a similar circular letter:

DEAR SIR-Your name and address was given to me by my confidential agent, who said he thought that you were a man in position to handle my goods in safety, so I concluded to write to If I have made a mistake do me no harm and let matters drop. My motto is never harm a man who is willing to prove himself a friend. My business is not exactly legitimate, but the green articles I deal in are safe and profitable to handle. The sizes are \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10-do you understand? I cannot be plainer until I know you. I mean business, and if you conclude to answer this letter I will send you full particulars and terms, and I will endeavor to satisfy you on every point; that if you are my friend I will prove a true and lasting one to you. Remember, I want simply to convince you that I am just as I say-a friend to a friend. When you write be sure to return this letter; then I will have confidence in you. Never send registered letter, as I will not sign for any; and be sure and send me your name and post office address, as I might lose the one I now have before hearing from you again. I can and will help you out of any money troubles you are in, and no one on the face of this earth need be the wiser unless you betray me. Trusting that you will take no offense from the above, I remain, yours in confidence,

G. Lewis, 1325 Broadway, New York City (box 10) Of course the swindlers change their address frequently and employ many devices to evade the police. From this point the "operator" works according to the degree of the victim's gullibility. If the latter sends the money-usually \$100 for \$1,000 in counterfeits, but sometimes as much as \$400 for \$1,000 printed from the alleged "government plates"-the sharper pockets it and that's the last of it. If the victim goes to New York, any one of a score of devices is employed. Sometimes he goes to the secret room by appointment, to pay for and receive the "goods," and is simply knocked senseless and robbed outright. Sometimes good money is counted out in his presence and he pays the stipulated price for it; it is then done up in a package and put in his valise, as he supposes, but by a skillful twist of the wrist the "operator" substitutes a package of waste paper.

This was the game attempted upon "Texas" Holland, but he grabbed the real money and shot the "operator" dead when the latter tried to recover it. In some cases a bogus policeman rushes in and arrests both; the "operator" begs for mercy and the victim joins him in buying off the supposed officer. Many other devices are employed, but it is a

fact worth noting that these pretended counterfeiters never keep counterfeit money either on their person or about their prem-

The real counterfeiter usually proceeds much more cautiously, and has professional "conjackers" all over the country to circulate his goods. And it is a sad commentary on human nature (some men's nature that an expert counterfeiter is almost always a man of talents that would make him rich in a legitimate business. Sometimes, however, though not often, the real counterfeiter uses circulars. Here is one that is extensively distributed in Canada and the northeast:

DEAR SIR-Your address was sent to me by my confidential agent, who is intrusted to select a few discreet and reliable men in each State to take hold of and push the sale of a certain class sive; smell and taste impaired; sensation of "goods" in which I am dealing and in which there is big money. As we are strangers I will simply say that "Greens" is what I have for Sale. The sizes are 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20, and the following are my Terms, viz. : one thousand in my goods Costs one hundred and fifty dols. Five Thousand will only cost four hundred dols. If you wish to Obtain a Supply drop me a line at once and state when it Would be convenient for you to come on here and see me, (as I only deal) personally and face to face. I will then Send you all and dangerous, or less understood, or more the necessary Instructions. It will be use-less for you to send for samples, the 'goods' Speak for themselves. Come on and Examine them before you invest one cent of your money, then I will Show you how you can make a Snug little fortune Safely, if you only keep your Own counsel. There is a party in this city also in this business that used to be in my employ. No doubt you might hear from him. him for a Sample, to get your trade he will send you a piece of genuine money. If so, take it to any Bank and you will find that I am telling you the Truth. And when you come to see him he will show you goods not fit to handle. If you like honest dealings come and See me. Don't let the by city sharps of some sort, has tended to expense of coming keep you away, for I will allow you all that when we meet. I Don't want one cent of your money before you examine my Stock. To show me that you won't try and harm me please return this letter, and you take off my address. Fathfully.



Expert as these men are they are nearly always run to earth at last. Within the past five years the treasury has discovered counterfeits surpassing in skillful execution all before known; yet the criminals have nearly all been detected.

But the green goods men are not so easily caught. They always plead that they only advertise "green goods," not counterfeit money, and no case has yet come up in the New York courts in which they have been convicted of any infraction of the laws. We give a cut of "Mr. and Mrs. Perrin," or Jones," as they were called, who were recently agrested with green goods circulars in their possession. They went into court unoncerned and left the presence of the justice without conviction. A feature of their ap-

pearance was the presence of "Baby Perrin," shown in the cut.

We also present sketch portraits of Deacon Asbury H. Perkins, of Lancaster, S. C., and William Rogers, a well known green goods man. Perkins is a high official at home, and he lately went to Boston, where he deposited \$200,000 of his county's money. On his way home he passed through New York and learned about the "green goods" business, raised \$400 and went back to get \$4,000 raised \$400 and went back to get \$4,000 worth of the goods from Rogers. The latter met Perkins at the depot, being less careful than usual. Perkins made a sorry showing in court, as he had to admit that he bought the goods intending to pass them off on his more honest neighbors.

CHARLES WILLIAM MOULTON.

He Was an Officer in the Union Army and a Figure in Politics.

Although the prominent men of the civil war period are fast passing away, especially those then prominent in civil life, the recent death of Charles William Moulton is almost the first break in that remarkable group which includes the Shermans, Gen. Tom Ewing, and some others-all closely related by blood or marriage. While one Sherman was on the bench, another in the senate, and another commanding 100,000 men in the field, one of their brothers-in-law, Gen. Ewing, was also in active service; another, Col. Moulton, was the great manager of supplies from Cincinnati southward, and his son-in-law, Capt. C. H. Rockwell, was also in the field. It was a remarkable family coterie, and Col.



first member of it to die. Charles W. Moulton was born Dec. 16, 1830, near Cleveland, O., and spent

Moulton was the

Toledo, and was thence appointed captain and quartermaster, remaining in that service in West Virginia during McClellan's advance, and afterward serving with Fremont, Reynolds and Pope. In 1863 he was made lieutenant colonel and afterward colonel, and as such had charge of the Cincinnati depot of supplies for the rest of the war, purchasing for all the armies between the Alleghanies and Mississippi. When the war ended he settled in Cincinnati as partner of Judge M. H. Linden in law practice; and afterward formed the partnership of Moulton & Levy, in which he remained till death. He became very prominent in treasury cases, especially those concerning tobacco and whisky frauds, and in 1880 was the recognized manager of the Sherman forces in the Chicago convention. He leaves one son, Sherman Moulton, of New York city, and three daughters—Mrs. H. R. Probasco and Mrs. W. J. Halde
Molos Ex & Stab. Plantals As July County County III. March Term, 1888.

STALE OF ILLINOIS. LA SALLE COUNTY—SS.—In the County County III. March Term, 1889.

January B. McElroy and Michael Byrnes, partners as McElroy & Breiton, and Michael Byrnes, partners as McElroy & Byrnes, and John Needom, —In attachment has been sued out of the office of the cierk of the county Court of said county of La Salle, at the suit of the said John Needom, that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the office of the cierk of the cierk of the cierk of the cierk of the said John Needom, —In attachment has been sued out of the office of the cierk of the cierk of the said John Needom, Language of the and quartermaster, remaining in that service Mrs. H. R. Probasco and Mrs. W. J. Halde

A Business-Like Offer. For many years the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy have offered in good faith, \$500 reward for a case of Nasal Catarrh which they cannot cure. The Remedy is sold by druggists at only 50 cts. This wonderful remedy has fairly attained a world wide reputation. If you have dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, so netimes profuse, watery and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; if the eyes are weak, watery and inflamed; if there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice being changed and has a nasal twang; the breath offenof dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility, you are suffering from nasal catarrh. more complicated your disease, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the alove symptoms, revult in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive

Legel.

unsuccessfully treated by physicians.

HENRY GUNN.

STATE: OF ILLINOIS, LA SALLE COUNTY - St. In the United Count, to March Term, A D TY-ss. In the Current Court, to March Term. 3, b. 1888.

Sarah C, Newton Sarah L, Ford, Revilo Newton and Ada E. Newton's Martha K. Newton, Estella Newton, Platt Ford and Moosy C. Little, and Martha K. Newton and Joseph Tatum, Executors of the last will and testalinent of George R. Newton, deceased. —In Chamery.

Affidavit of non-residence of Martha K. Newton, Estella Newton and Moody C. Little, and Martha K. Newton, Retolla Newton and Moody C. Little, and Martha K. Newton and Joseph Tatum, Executors of the last will and testament of George R. Newton, occeased, hupleaded with the above defendants, having been filed in the clerk's office of the Circuit Court of said county, notice is therefore hereby given to the said non-resident defendants that the complainants filed their bill of complaint in said court, on the chancery side thereof, on the 27th day of January, 1888, and that thereupon a summons issued out of said court, wherein said suit is now pending, returnable on the second Monday in the month of March, a. b. 1888, as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said non-resident defendants above named, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof to be holden at Ottawa, hand for the said court, ty, on the second Monday in March, a. p. 1888, and piead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree extered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WILLIAM W. TAYLOR, Cierk.

WILLIAM W. TAYLOR, Cierk. Ottawa, Ellinois, January 27th, 1888. HENRY GUNN, Complet Solr. jan28-iw

GEORGE H. HAIGHT.

GEORGE H. HAIGHT,

Alterney at Low.

A DMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—

By virtue of an order and decree of the Probate Court of La Salie county, Illinois, made on the petition of the undersigned, O. B. Stanard, Administrator debonis non, with a copy of the will annexed, of the Estate of Berk Anderson, deceased, for leave to sell the real estate of said deceased, at the January term, A. D. 1888, of said Court, to-wit, on the sixt enth day of January, 1 shall, on the sixteenth day of February next between the hours of tene clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the arternoon, at, to wit, the hour of two o'clock r. M. of said day, sell at public sale, at the south door of the County Court House, in Ottawa, in said county, the real estate described as follows, to wit Commencing at a point sixty four (64) feet south of the northeast corner of block fifty four (54) in Spring Valley, in Bureau county and state of Illinois, running thence west one hundred (10) feet, thence south twenty one and two-thirds (21%) feet, thence east one hundred (10) feet, thence north on and along the cast line of said block fifty four (54) twenty-one and two thrids (21%) feet to the place of beginning, in Bureau county, Illinois, on the following terms, to wit: Cash upon approval of sale by the court.

Dated this sixteenth day of sanuary, a. D. 1888.

Administrator of books now, with copy of will annexed of the Estate of Berk Anderson, deceased.

George H. Hadde, A. Sol'r for Petitioner. (2014)

B. F. LINCOLN.

public auction, to the highest and best hidder, at the south deer of the County Court House, in Orlawa, in said county, the following described real estate, situated in the county of La Salie and state of Illinois, to wit:

The east half (15) of the northwest quarter (14) of section seven (7), in township thirty-two (32) north, range five (5) east of the third (34) principal meridian; and—

range five (5) east of the third (sd) principal meridian; and—

The southeast quarter (3) of section one (1), in township thirty-two (32) north, range four (4) east of the third (3d) principal meridian; said quarter section of land to be sold subject to the lien of a mortgage now on the same, made by Cornelius Cull and his wire to Mary M St. Jonn, dated February 27th, x. b. 1822, for the sum of thirty-six hundred dollars, on which has been paid fifteen hundred dollars and interest to October 1st, x. b. 187; said mortgage now being a lien on said quarter section for the sum of twenty-one hundred dollars and interest on the same from and after said dollars and interest on the same from and after said October 1st, a. D. 1887. Thems.—Cash, to be paid on confirmation of sale by

the court.
Ottawa, Illinois, January 25, 1888.
DUNGAN McDOUGALL,
an25-4w Master in Chancery for said Circuit Court.

MOLONEY & STEAD,

STATE OF ILLINOIS, LA SALLE COUNTY-SS.— S'in the County Court of La Salle county, Ill., March

nes H. Harney vs. John Needson. - In attachment. James H. Harney ex. John Needsm.—In attachment. Demand, \$194.5s.

Public notice is hereby given to you, the said John Needom, that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the office of the cierk of the County Court of said county of La Saile, at the suit of the said James H. Harney, and against the estate of the said John Needom, forone hundred four and 5s-190 dollars, besides interest, directed to the sheriff of said county to execute. Now, unless you, the said John Needom, shall personally be and appear before the County Court of said county on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the city of Ottawa, in said county, on the first Moniay of March, a. b. 1885, give special bail and plead to said said playiff's action, judgment will be entered against you in favor of said James H. Harney, and so much of the property attached sold as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment, interest and costs.

Ottawa, Illinois, January 25th, 1888.

Moloney & Strad, Plaintiff's Altys. ion28-3w

STATE OF ILLINOIS, LA SALLE COUNTY-SS.— In the County Court of La Salle county, Ill., March

his boyhood on a farm, acquiring a fairly good education at the academy. He studied law in the intervals cont. C. w. MOULTON. of work on the farm and in a store at Medina, O., and at the age of 21 was admitted to the bar. Soon after he entered on the practice at Mansfield, O., where he married Miss Frances Sherman, sister of the future general and senator.

When the war began he was living at When the war began he was living at the set of the sale of the sale of sale county on the sale frederick forman, and aspear before the sale County Court of sale county on the sale John Needom, that a writ of attachment has been sued on Needom, that a writ of attachment has been sued on Seedom, that a writ of attachment has been sued on Seedom, that a writ of attachment has been sued on Needom, that a writ of attachment has been sued on Seedom, that a writ of attachment has been sued on Seedom, that a writ of attachment has been sued on Needom, that a writ of attachment has been sued on Seedom, that a writ of attachment has been sued on Needom, that a writ of attachment has been sued on Needom, that a writ of attachment has been sued on Seedom, that a writ of attachment has been sued on Seedom, that a writ of attachment has been sued on Needom, that a writ of attachment has been sued on Needom, that a writ of attachment has been sued on Seedom, that a writ of attachment has been sued on Needom, that a writ of attachment has been sued on the said John Needom, the said John Needom, the said John Needom, the said John Needom, that a writ of attachment has been sued on the said John Needom, the s

Ottawa, Hilnois, January 25, 1888. Molosey & Strad, Plaintiff's Attys. jan28-3w STATE OF ILLINOIS, LA SALLE COUNTY-SS.
In the County Court of La Salle county, III., March

T. C. TRENARY.

Mrs. H. R. Probasco and Mrs. W. J. Haldeman, of Cincinnati, and Mrs. Rockwell, wife of Capt. C. H. Rockwell, of the United States army.

Her Celluloid Comb.

A lady of Carmi, Ills., while combing her hair the other evening accidentally thrust the comb in a gas jet near the mirror. The comb was of celluloid and flashed into flame like powder, setting fire to her hair and giving her a narrow escape from serious injury.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Next summer the corner stone of the Adoniram Judson Memorial church will be laid at Mandelay, India. The church will cost \$10,000, a large part of which has been subscribed by Burmese Christians.

T. C. TRENARY,

Attorney at Law.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, La Salle County -ss. In the Circuit Court, March Term. 1888.

Nellie A Amond M. Miller -in Chancery. Adiabilet of the Circuit Court, on the capt of the complainant filed thereof, on the 23d day of December, 1887, and that thereupon a summons issued out of said court, where in said suit is now pending, returnable on the second Monday in the month of March next, as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said non-resident defendant above named, shall personally be and appear before said circuit Court, on the first day of the next, as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said non-resident defendant above named, shall personally be and appear before said circuit Court, on the first day of the next, as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said non-resident defendant have named, shall personally be and appear before said circuit Court, on the first day of the next, as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said non-resident defendant of the month of March next, as is by law required.

Now, unless spend out of said court, where in said suit is now pending, returnable on the second Monday in March next, as is by law required.

Now, unless spend out of said court, where in said suit is now pending, returnable on the second Monday in March next, as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said court, where in said suit is now pend

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